- (2) Exception. To the extent a ruling authorizes discovery or disclosure of a matter for which an objection based on privilege, or other protection from disclosure such as case preparation, confidentiality, or undue burden, was made before the ALJ, the MAC may review that portion of the discovery or disclosure ruling immediately.
- (i) Where CMS objects to a discovery ruling, the MAC must take review and the discovery ruling at issue is automatically stayed pending the MAC's order.
- (ii) Upon notice to the ALJ that a party intends to seek MAC review of the ruling, the ALJ must stay all proceedings affected by the ruling.
- (iii) The ALJ determines the length of the stay under the circumstances of a given case, but in no event must the length of the stay be less than 15 days beginning after the day on which the ALJ received notice of the party or non-party's intent to seek MAC review.
- (iv) Where CMS requests the MAC to take review of a discovery ruling or where the MAC grants a request, made by a party other than CMS, to review a discovery ruling, the ruling is stayed until the time the MAC issues a written decision that affirms, reverses, modifies, or remands the ALJ's ruling.
- (v) With respect to a request from a party, other than CMS, for review of a discovery ruling, if the MAC does not grant review or take own motion review within the time allotted for the stay, the stay is lifted and the ruling stands.
- (f) Adjudication time frames. If a party requests discovery from another party to the ALJ hearing, the ALJ adjudication time frame specified in §405.1016 is tolled until the discovery dispute is resolved.

[70 FR 11472, Mar. 8, 2005, as amended at 70 FR 37704, June 30, 2005]

§ 405.1038 Deciding a case without a hearing before an ALJ.

(a) Decision wholly favorable. If the evidence in the hearing record supports a finding in favor of appellant(s) on every issue, the ALJ may issue a hearing decision without giving the parties prior notice and without holding a hearing. The notice of the decision informs the parties that they have the

- right to a hearing and a right to examine the evidence on which the decision is based.
- (b) Parties do not wish to appear. (1) The ALJ may decide a case on the record and not conduct a hearing if—
- (i) All the parties indicate in writing that they do not wish to appear before the ALJ at a hearing, including a hearing conducted by telephone or videoconferencing, if available; or
- (ii) The appellant lives outside the United States and does not inform the ALJ that he or she wants to appear, and there are no other parties who wish to appear.
- (2) When a hearing is not held, the decision of the ALJ must refer to the evidence in the record on which the decision was based.

§ 405.1040 Prehearing and posthearing conferences.

- (a) The ALJ may decide on his or her own, or at the request of any party to the hearing, to hold a prehearing or posthearing conference to facilitate the hearing or the hearing decision.
- (b) The ALJ informs the parties of the time, place, and purpose of the conference at least 7 calendar days before the conference date, unless a party indicates in writing that it does not wish to receive a written notice of the conference.
- (c) At the conference, the ALJ may consider matters in addition to those stated in the notice of hearing, if the parties consent in writing. A record of the conference is made.
- (d) The ALJ issues an order stating all agreements and actions resulting from the conference. If the parties do not object, the agreements and actions become part of the hearing record and are binding on all parties.

§ 405.1042 The administrative record.

- (a) Creating the record. (1) The ALJ makes a complete record of the evidence, including the hearing proceedings, if any.
- (2) The record will include marked as exhibits, the documents used in making the decision under review, including, but not limited to, claims, medical records, written statements, certificates, reports, affidavits, and any other evidence the ALJ admits. In the